

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please replace the following paragraphs of the specification. Applicant includes herewith a marked up version of each replacement paragraph.

[0014] In a method of this generic type for operating a flat surface loudspeaker, the first partial object is achieved, for example, by the features described in patent claim ~~[[1]]~~13.

[0015] In a flat surface loudspeaker of the type mentioned initially, the second partial object is achieved, for example, by the features described in patent claim ~~[[4]]~~21.

[0032] In the filter device 8, the electrical sound signals supplied from the magnetic tape recorder ~~[[8]]~~7 are subjected to preemphasis in such a way that this just counteracts the frequency response of the flat surface loudspeaker 1. This sound signal, with preemphasis, is supplied via the amplifier 5 to the oscillating coils 3, 4 of the flat surface loudspeaker 1. The transfer function of the conversion to acoustic signals in the flat surface loudspeaker 1 counteracts this preemphasis once again. The resultant frequency response of the flat surface loudspeaker 1 is better linearized the more accurately the transfer function of the filter device 8 approximates to the inverse frequency curve of the flat surface loudspeaker 1.

[0034] Figure 3 thus shows a further embodiment for the operating circuit of a flat surface loudspeaker 1, by way of which even hifi (high fidelity) requirements can be satisfied. The embodiment shown in Figure 3 differs from the embodiment shown in Figure 2 in the further refinement of the filter device 8. Figure 3 shows the filter device 8 as a digital filter. Its input circuit, which is connected to the magnetic tape recorder 7 (which is indicated once again as an example of a sound source) is in the form of a sample and hold element 9 – frequently also referred to as a sample and hold circuit. The electrical sound signal supplied as an analogue signal from the magnetic tape recorder ~~[[8]]~~7 is thus sampled using a predetermined sampling theorem, and the respectively sampled instantaneous value is buffer-stored and is supplied to an analogue/digital converter 10 which is connected to it and which converts the successive instantaneous values to digital signals expressed in binary form. The signals are supplied in this form to a digital signal processor 11. On the output side, the digital signal processor 11 is connected to a digital/analogue converter 12, by

means of which its binary output signal is converted back to an analogue electrical signal, which is supplied via the amplifier 5 to the flat surface loudspeaker 1.